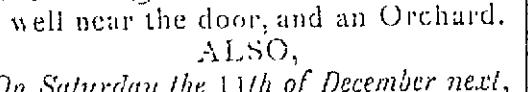


Farms for Sale.

Will be Exposed to Public Sale,
on Friday the 10th day of December next, on the premises,

A FARM.

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Hunters-Town, containing 220 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a



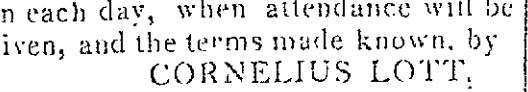
Log House, Log Barn, a well near the door, and an Orchard.

ALSO,

On Saturday the 11th of December next, On the premises,

A FARM.

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about 6 miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to York, containing 200 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a two-story



Log House, good Barn, a well of water near the door, &c.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, on each day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

CORNELIUS LOTT,

Executor of George Bereau, dec'd.

Nov. 9.

If the above Farms are not sold on said days, they will be RENTED, by Public Vendue.

Baltimore and Ohio RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO ROAD MAKERS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED Proposals will be received from the 22d to the 27th of the present month (November,) for the graduation of parts of the Fourth and of the Fifth Division of the Rail Road; and of a lateral Road to Fredericktown, together: embracing a distance of about twenty miles. Those parts of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions commence at a point near the Mills of Smith and Anderson, about one mile south of New-Market, and extend across the Monocacy River to the "Point of Rocks" on the Potomac River.—

The lateral Road commences near the crossing of the Monocacy, and extends to the City of Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland.

Proposals will be received at the same time for the necessary Masonry.

Between those days, the Subscriber will attend on the ground for the purpose of giving such information as may be desired by those disposed to contract. Proposers are invited to devote more attention to an examination into the situation and character of the earth to be removed, and the Stone Quarries to be used, than has usually been done. Proper attention to this matter may prevent much difficulty and embarrassment, if not loss, in the progress of the work. The line will be divided into convenient Sections.— Recommendations for temperance, capacity and integrity, will be expected to accompany all Proposals.

CASPER W. WEVER,
Superintendent.

Frederick, Md. Nov. 1.

td

—

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber would take this method of returning his thanks to the Citizens of Millers-Town and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received, and would inform them, that he has taken

Ward's System,

and is prepared to cut and make Garments in the best and most fashionable manner; and his terms will be accommodating. He therefore invites the people to call and try, as he flatters himself they shall not be disappointed.

HEZL. VAN ORSDEL.

Millers-Town, Nov. 2.

if

—

PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of Drugs, and Medicines, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore sold to this market for sale for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of Medicines, Chemicals, &c. the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly guaranteed, &c.

Druggists, Dispensers, and others, are respectively invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,

Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830.

6m

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1830.

No. 3.

"REMEMBER THY CREATOR."

O happy creature! on whose brow
The light of youth is shed,
O'er whose glad path life's early flowers
In glowing beauty spread;
Forget not Him whose love hath pour'd
Around that golden light,
And ting'd those opening buds of hope
With hues so softly bright;
But grateful to his altar bring
The garlands of life's glorious spring.

Thou tempted one! just entering
Upon "enchanted ground,"
Ten thousand snare are spread for thee,
Ten thousand foes surround.
A dark and a deceitful band,
Upon thy path they lower;
Trust not thy own unaided strength,
To save thee from their power.
Cling, cling to Him, whose mighty arm,
Alone can shield thy soul from harm.

Thou, whose yet bright and joyous eye
Must soon be dimm'd with tears,
To whom the hour of bitterness
Must come in coming years:
Teach early that confining eye
To pierce the cloudy screen,
To where above the storms of life,
Eternally serene,
A Father's love is beaming bright,
A Father's smile still sheds its light.

O born to die! the path of flowers
Thou dost exulting tread,
Leads to the dreary sepulchre,
The silence of the dead.
But if from youth the spirit's love
Hath to thy God been given,
Death's icy hand will ope for thee
The radiant gates of Heaven.
There, blest immortal! joys divine,
Transcendent, endless, shall be thine.

FISH STORY.

We find the following two stories in the Augusta (Geo.) Courier. The highly respectable editor of that paper doubtless saw the transaction to which he refers, and on that supposition we are bound to believe every item—so much for having a good character. There is scarcely an editor, present company excepted, who could claim as much of his readers.

U. S. Gaz.

"One day a trout fisher fastened his *hand line*, (a large strong line, whose hook is thrown off 30 or 40 yards in the river) to his leg, finding the multiplicity of his tackle inconvenient to manage. A large cat-fish, weighing 48 pounds, seized the bait, and before our fisherman was well aware of the fact, he was posturing down the river faster than a tow boat astern of a steamer. Luckily the cat-fish, as much alarmed as its follower, did not keep the deep channel, but attempted to pass a sand bar, which nearly crossed the stream. Here our almost breathless acquaintance caught hold of something which brought the fish to a sudden halt, and the fisherman was enabled to avenge himself for his temporary discomfiture. The other case occurred only a few miles above the city. The sturgeon in the heat of summer is very sluggish, and will lie panting like a hog in the coolest parts of the stream, regardless almost of the approach of danger. Our friend found one of these animals seven and a half feet long in a shallow part of the river, and being much of a man, thought he could master him by jumping astride of him, at the same instant clapping his hands into his gills. He jumped, and was successful in placing the fingers of both hands in the fish's gills. Instantly the animal darted down the river like a race horse, sometimes under the water and sometimes out.—

The rider could neither stop him, nor get his hands out of his gills, which clasped them like a vice. Fortunately the frightened animal, after a race of upwards of a quarter of a mile, bolted into one of our friend's own fish traps, and there the spectators who had pursued on the bank, finally found him swearing, in the most positive manner, it was the last sturgeon he would ever ride.

The Fayetteville, N. C. Journal, says, "In our Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, which set last week, a man was indicted and tried for whipping his wife. The assault and battery were proven by the oath of the wife and another woman. The husband admitted the battery, but justified himself on the ground, that the wife habitually disobeyed his orders, and was in the violation of his commands when the battery complained of was committed. The Jury acquitted the defendant. Wives, take warning!"

Printer's Disappointment.—As we were going down the street last Wednesday, we met a man enquiring for our office. Expecting a job, we promptly returned with him, and gave him an enquiring look—as much as to say, well, I am ready to wait on you: "I want," said he, "to buy a paper." "Yes sir, here's one—the latest." "I want an old one, the one with an account in it of the storm in Ohio." So we commenced to search, and at last found one, which we handed to him. "How much is it?" he asked "six cents." "What? six cents for an old paper? I thought you would let it go for less." "No, sir, we never take less without we give it away," was the answer. "Well, are you sure the account is right?" "Oh, yes, here it is." "Well now then," said he, "I'll just sit down and read it for me, I needn't buy it." This was almost too much, but it was a good one, and we read the whole account faithfully and honestly. After which the chap really said, "Oh, it isn't as bad as I thought for;" and walked out. In half an hour after meeting him I got to the same part of the street again, thinking to myself, that though I caught no fish, I'd had a most glorious nibble.

THE TARIFF.

FROM SILE'S REGISTER.

POLITICS FOR FARMERS.

We have for some time contemplated a general essay, in which certain of the leading principles and practical operations, of what is denominated the "American System," might be rendered more familiar to the farmers, and other working classes, who have not time to read, or leisure to investigate the important subject—though more deeply interesting to themselves than any other persons in the United States. It has been delayed, however, from various causes: and the few facts collected are mere examples of the many that might be obtained, were time and opportunity allowed for the gathering of them. We now proceed to the task—so far desirous of brevity, as to be apprehensive that we may not always be fully understood, unless by them, who, while they read, will also *think*, upon what shall be presented to them.

The primary interest in the United States is certainly that of the *farmers*—the next that of the *manufacturers*: the third, that of *navigation and commerce*—the fourth, that of the *planters*, proper. The last furnishes the largest amount of value in articles of *export*, but its general sum of production, is at a vast distance behind the first or second, and much in the rear of the third. It may be well to say a few words in regard to each.

Dr. Cooper calculated the *subsistence* only, of the people of the United States, at 610 millions of dollars, in 1813—and exclaimed,

"How do the boasted panegyrics on foreign trade dwindly into insignificance when set in competition with this!" He rated the support of each individual, for food, drink, and fuel, at \$55 a year. We have materially differed from the doctor—thinking then, as now, that he was extravagant in his *calculations*! but have supposed that the average cost of subsistence might be \$25 per annum, for the whole United States, considering the cheapness of food in many parts of the interior, and that we have two millions of slaves.—This moderate sum will give us 300 millions of dollars, as the cost of subsistence, the product of our farmers—but when to this is added the value of fuel used, the food of horses and other working animals, the value of timber and its transports, &c. of the wool, flax, hemp, &c. &c. we think the whole value of the commodities produced or supplied by the farmers of the United States, may be reasonably put down at 600 millions of dollars.

We place the *entire* clothing of the people of the United States, including all the cloths required for *household* or other purposes at 20 dollars per head. This embraces all manufacturers of cotton, wool, flax, leather, fur and silk, &c. and is surely below the real value. The aggregate is 240 millions of dollars—of which many thousands consume more than their proportion, in *boots and shoes only*, for it includes *shoemakers' bills*, as well as tailors and hatters, &c. And if to this we add the manufacturers of iron, and other metals, in houses and ships, and furniture, of minerals and earths, such as brick, glass and wares, the aggregate cannot be put down at less than 450 millions.†

The amount earned in *freights*, coasting, inland, fishing and foreign, including passengers and goods transported in steam boats and canal boats, with the profits on exchanging commodities, cannot be less than 100 millions a year, which is put into the *domestic circulation*, and invigorates every branch of business, especially the agricultural, for subsistence, fuel, &c. consumed.

In addition to these, we verily believe, that the disbursements of the people of the United States for travelling on land, with stage hire, horse feed, turnpike rates, &c. is of a larger amount than what we have regarded as the 4th great branch of the business of our people!

If the whole cotton crop be a million of bales, or 300 millions of pounds, or \$30,000,000, the tobacco, sugar and rice, may be estimated at 12 millions more: but say 45 millions, as the whole product of the *planting interest*, at fair and average prices, *including the costs of transportation*, a large amount to be deducted from the general sum. Forty-five millions of dollars is more than the worth of all the cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice, annually supplied in the U. States.

We'll now explain what the duty is.—It falls as the price of grain rises. Thus—when British wheat is at 50s, the quarter of 8 bushels, of 70 lbs. each, (or about 1.30 cents for the American bushel of 60 lbs.) the duty is 4ds. 8d. per quarter, equal to \$5. 93 cents on a barrel of flour!—when at 60s, the quarter, (equal to more than a dollar and a half the American bushel,) the duty is 24s. 8d. the quarter, or \$3. 30 on a barrel of flour: when at 72s. (*the starving point*!) it is only 1s. the quarter, or 13 cents on the barrel of flour.—There is a grade of duty for every shilling of the value of a quarter of wheat (or other grain)—from 72s. to 50. At the first, the duty is nominal, but, as the price declines, it becomes *heavy*, and soon runs into *prohibition*. It is thus that England watches her agriculture! There has been another little bubble about short crops in England; but, at the last advices, the duty on a barrel of flour was nearly three dollars—so none had been sold for consumption! But there had been a few days of *sunshine*: and, as the price of wheat was declining, the duty was about to advance. This is a chief part of the British *free trade system* so much spoken of, and held up for our imitation. Britain excludes our flour, though we might furnish it at a much less price than her own costs her people, even when she has a full and fair crop—but we ought to purchase British calicoes, though we can make them ourselves, and as cheap as she will—as shall be shown below.

The American consumption requires the equivalent of 22 millions of barrels of flour: the foreign demand takes off less than 900,000.

The domestic demand is settled—the foreign, small as it is, unsteady.

In 1817, the value of all the vegetable food exported, was \$22,591,000—in 1829, only 9,079,732.†

The much complained of fluctuations in the value of cotton, present nothing like this. The foreign flour trade cannot at any time be depended on.

We have exported more than 300,000 barrels to Cuba and Hayti in one year, and in another less than 90,000.

We have sent several hundred thousand to England in one year, and not a barrel, as it were, in the ensuing one.

To this wretched uncertainty, with our continual gaping at things abroad, instead of attending to things at home, we are indebted for three fourths of the perplexities or embarrassments, which the farmers of the U. States have suffered, as must appear manifest to every reflecting mind.

As it regards foreign trade, we are

"Pleased with a rattle—tickle with a straw!"

Now as to meats of all sorts. The consumption and waste exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for each person a day. The gross quantity required is then 2,160,000,000 lbs.; equal to 11 millions of barrels of beef or pork. The greatest export we ever made of beef and pork, was in 1805—240,000 barrels. In 1829, only 110,000—or 22 millions of pounds, just an hundredth part of the domestic consumption.

It thus appears that the vegetable food of the U. States reported is about a 24th part of what the domestic demand requires—and of meat, only 100th part. It is then the now-marketing, that should mainly occupy the thoughts of a republican statesman.

This great market is best encouraged or protected, by *divisions of labor*.

If all workmen raising their own bread and meat, &c. in the home market, & flour for the foreign one, would not sell for more than two dollars a barrel—if so much delivered at our seaports. The English could hardly do it as a gift, because of the duty, unless in times of scarcity, though declared free of cost for foreign! But are all farmers to leave this to no one? Then would the account stand thus: New York, 100,000,000 lbs. of flour at 100 lbs. per barrel, or \$100,000,000; 1,000,000 lbs. of cotton, worth \$5,000,000. This is, perhaps, much beyond the real amount, but intended to include the domestic as well as foreign sales. Yet, the women's bonnets, lace and other fabrics, made by some of the girls of New-York, N. J., Rhode Island and Connecticut, will purchase one third of all the boasted product of the "nation" of "Carolina". And the cotton, corn, wheat, &c. &c. and glass manufactured, being added to the "whole crop" would fall much short of a payment of them. We are serious. The value of these articles is more than seven millions of dollars a year—perhaps nearly eight.

We invite a careful consideration of these things. Mathematical accuracy is not aimed at for them, and cannot be attained. It is sufficient that our calculations are reasonable. The aggregate for subsistence and clothing of all sorts, all kinds of farming or family utensils, the building and repair of houses and ships, in the rents of houses, &c. are put down at a less sum than \$90 per head per annum: or, for a man, his wife and three children, 450 dollars a year—about the amount of the wages of a respectable journeyman mechanic, which is below the average value consumed. What is the sum of the rents of all the houses in our cities and towns! And the products of these, it must be observed, are as well added to a general amount of subsistence, as bread and clothing.

We shall proceed to a more particular notice of certain products of the *farmers*, by which we mean the growers of grain, grass-roots, meats, wool, &c. in distinction to those of cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice.

POETRY.

DIVINE IMPRESS.

There's not a tint that paints the rose,
Or decks the lily fair,
Or streaks the humblest flower that grows,
But Heaven has placed it there.

At early dawn there's not a gale,
Across the landscape driven,
And not a breeze that sweeps the vale,
That is not sent by Heaven.

There's not of grass a single blade,
Or leaf of lowliest men,
Where heavenly skill is not display'd,
And heavenly wisdom seen.

There's not a tempest dark and dread,
Or storm that rends the air,
Or blast that sweeps o'er ocean's bed,
But Heaven's own voice is there.

There's not a star whose twinkling light
Illumes the distant earth,
And cheers the solemn gloom of night,
But mercy gave it birth.

There's not a cloud whose dews distil
Upon the parching clod,
And clothe with verdure, vale and hill,
That is not sent by God.

There's not a place in earth's vast round,
In ocean, deep, or air,
Where skill and wisdom are not found,
For God is every where.

Around, beneath, below, above,
Wherever space extends,
There Heaven displays its boundless love,
And power with mercy blends.

LOST.

ON Monday the 25th ult. on the State Road, between Mr. Gulden's and Gettysburg, a

PLAID CLOAK.

with a cat-skin on the collar. Whoever has found said Cloak, and leaves it at the office of the "Sentinel," shall receive One Dollar for his honesty.

Nov. 2. 3t

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg,

November 2, 1830.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

Two and an half per cent. on the Capital Stock paid in—which will be paid to the Stockholders, on or after the 8th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cashier.

Nov. 2. 3t

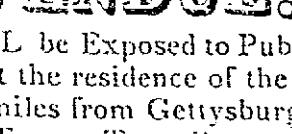
Gettysburg & Petersburg TURNPIKE.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

One Dollar & Fifty Cents, on each Share, for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of December next.

WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.

Nov. 2. 3t



WENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscribers, 2½ miles from Gettysburg, on the Black's Tavern Turnpike, on Wednesday the 17th inst.

Horned Cattle, & Hogs, Ploughs, Harrows,

Hay by the ton, and a variety of other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and conditions of sale made known by

JAMES HAMILTON, & JESSE HAMILTON.

At the same time and place, Will be Offered for RENT, The FARM,

late the Estate of Wm. HAMILTON, dec. JAMES BLACK, JESSE HAMILTON, 1/2 Acre.

Nov. 2. 3t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of JAMES DOUGLASS, deceased, Offers at Private Sale,

THE PLANTATION of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh McGaughy, John Stewart and others, containing

1/2 ACRE, and allowance, of PATENTED LAND

The improvements are a Log House, & Double Log Barn. Any person wishing to purchase, will be shewn the premises, by Wm. FEEKE, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to

WM. DOUGLASS, Ex'r.

Aug. 31. 3t

A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE Christian Almanac,

for 1831, Just received and for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 2. 3t

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber would take this method of returning his thanks to the Citizens of MILLERS-TOWN and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received, and would inform them, that he has taken

Ward's System,

and is prepared to cut and make Garments in the best and most fashionable manner; and his terms will be accommodating. He therefore invites the people to call and try, as he flatters himself they shall not be disappointed.

HENR. VAN ORSDEL.

Millers-Town, Nov. 2. if

Baltimore and Ohio RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO ROAD MAKERS & BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED Proposals will be received from the 22d to the 27th of the present month (November,) for the graduation of parts of the Fourth and of the Fifth Division of the Rail Road; and of a lateral Road to Fredericktown, together: embracing a distance of about twenty miles. Those parts of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions commence at a point near the Mills of Smith and Anderson, about one mile south of New-Market, and extend across the Monocacy River to the "Point of Rocks" on the Potowmac River.—The lateral Road commences near the crossing of the Monocacy, and extends to the City of Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland.

Proposals will be received at the same time for the necessary Masonry.

Between those days, the Subscriber will attend on the ground for the purpose of giving such information as may be desired by those disposed to contract. Proposers are invited to devote more attention to an examination into the situation and character of the earth to be removed, and the Stone Quarries to be used, than has usually been done. Proper attention to this matter may prevent much difficulty and embarrassment, if not loss, in the progress of the work. The line will be divided into convenient Sections.—Recommendations for temperance, capacity and integrity, will be expected to accompany all Proposals.

CASPER W. EVERETT,
Superintendent.

Frederick, Md. Nov. 1. td

AGAIN!

J. B. DANNER,

HAS just returned from the City, (making the third time since the first of June) with a Splendid and General Assortment of

GOODS.

He has heretofore received a greater share of custom than he had anticipated, for which he returns his sincere thanks: and he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, being able to offer

GREATER BARGAINS, than he has ever offered, owing to his having made certain arrangements with different Houses in the City. His Assortment comprises every article of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS,

& QUEENS-WARE, LEGHORN, STRAW, AND GIMP BONNETS,

WEAVERS' REEDS, AND GRINDSTONES, &c. &c.

He invites the Public generally to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. if

J. B. DANNER,

Also continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. if

PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of Drugs and Medicines, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore brought to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of Medicines, Chemicals, &c. the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly warranted genuine.

Druggists, Stokeyers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,

Philadelphia,

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

A JOURNEYMAN

SHOEMAKER

Wanted immediately by the Subscriber.

Constant employment and good wages will be given.

AN APPRENTICE

is also wanted to the above Business

A lad from 15 to 16 would be preferred. Apply to

DANIEL BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28. if

List of Causes,

Put down for Trial at Nov. Term, 1830

—

Henry Muntorff vs. Elizabeth Muntorff and John Muntorff.

Administrator of George Hartzell, deceased, vs. Henry Hartzell.

Cornelius Lott vs. G. Bercaw, Executor of Peter Bercaw, who was Executor of G. Bercaw.

Samuel Osburn vs. same defendants.

Samuel Mortland, Samuel Conly and Jesse Conly vs. Thos. Thornburg's Adm'r.

John Hildebrand's Adm'r vs. Jas. Bell, co-obligor with A. Campbell.

The same vs. Alexander Campbell, co-obligor with James Bell.

Andrew Little, use of Wm. Young, vs. Casper Shanebrook's Adm'r.

O'Brien and Kendal vs. Wm. E. Camp.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.

Oct. 26. if

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth

day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before Daniel Sheffer and William McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c.

assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the

service of the Rule granted at the last

Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ADAM PLUM,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate

said deceased, at the valuation made

thereof; and being severally called, and

making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

on all the Heirs and Legal Representa-

tives of said deceased, to wit: Rebecca,

intermarried with David Knouse; Philip

Plum; Adam Plum; Susan, intermar-

ried with David Hoffman; John, Chris-

tian and Michael Plum—to be and ap-

pear at the next Orphans' Court, to be

held at Gettysburg, for the County of

Adams, on the twenty-second day of No-

vember next, to shew cause why the Real

Estate of said deceased should not be

sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of

this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 5. if

—

THE LADY'S BOOK,

No. 4, FOR OCTOBER.

A monthly literary miscellany, devoted to

literature, the fine arts, fashions, biographi-

cal anecdotes, tales, narratives, music, rid-

ing, dancing, poetry, Embroidery, &c.

THIS work, since its publication com-

mented, has been encouraged by almost un-

exampled unanimity and warmth of commen-

tation from numerous journalists, in all quar-

ters of the country. The fourth number, now

ready to be delivered to the subscribers, will,

we are sure, be quite as well received as ei-

ther of its predecessors. As a very limited

flour, together worth \$25,400,000; and in 1826, 300 millions of pounds of cotton and 85,000 lbs. flour, together worth \$25,500,000, the quantity and the value being both increased, in defiance of all the gloomy predictions to the contrary.

Taxes of some kind must be paid. A revenue duty must be collected; but whether a protecting duty super-added, is, or is not a tax, depends on particular considerations. For example—the duty on a square yard of coarse cotton is 1 cent per lb., and on a fine square yard of such goods, home-made, for 8 cents, or three-fourths of a cent less than the duty. It is impossible then, that the duty is a tax. The duty on shot is four cents per lb., but we can obtain any quantity of shot at 5 cents per lb.—if the duty is a tax, the shot is worth only one cent per lb., and so on. The duty on wheat is 15 per cent—or 15 cents on every dollar of its cost,” as the “free trade” folks say—but is any farmer foolish enough to believe that a tax of the U. States is collected on the wheat that he grows and consumes? It is a popular cry, that “duties are taxes,” as was the halloo, “Great is the Diana of the Ephesians.” A falsehood, or an idle, placed in opposition to truth, and the **ETERNAL PRINCIPLES OF TRUTH!** There is a duty of 3 cents per lb. on cotton—is cotton advanced in that amount, because of that duty? Pshaw! We cannot dwell any longer on such subjects—and must proceed.

[To be concluded next week.]

that in the last year we exported 365 millions of pounds of cotton, valued at \$25,575,000. Have the demand and value been reduced by the tariff? It is difficult to resolve what is meant by the “oppressions of the south,” and what it has to complain of, because of the progress of manufactures. A duty of nearly ten millions is levied in England on so much of our tobacco as costs about one million. The meekness with which the planters of Virginia submit to this has always excited our curiosity.

FOREIGN.

The intelligence brought by the last arrival gives little confirmation to the idea of a general war in Europe. The indications of disquiet in France are little more than free discussions of public measures, and are scarcely more likely to lead to violent results than the occasional effervesces of party spirit in our own country. The probability of an interference in the case of Belgium is very much diminished. As one step towards the settlement of the controversy between that country and the King of the Netherlands, the latter has consented that it shall form an independent province governed by his son as Lieutenant General; though it is doubted by some whether the concession has not come too late.

The most frightful accounts of the excesses committed by the Dutch soldiery in the late combat at Brussels, have been received both in Paris and London. Letters published in the London Morning Chronicle, from a Clergyman of the Church of England, detail a series of horrible barbarities. According to his account, several young ladies were violated, and then in a kind of savage mercy, butchered before their parents' eyes. A private letter received in Paris says—“The Dutch villains in the late contest behaved with the utmost barbarity, and committed every kind of crime. Citizens without arms, found by them in their houses, were crucified, burnt, had their hands, ears and noses cut off, and their tongues torn out; the young ladies of a school were violated by those monsters, and afterwards massacred; in short the diabolical deeds committed by these wretches are such that it is impossible to describe them, and I should not believe them if they were not confirmed by those who witnessed them.”

The exasperation of the people of Belgium at these excesses has given additional strength to their determination never again to unite with Holland. In the mean time they begin to calculate their means of resistance. The population of Belgium is estimated at four millions, and the number of men from 15 to 60 years of age, capable of bearing arms in case of an invasion, is computed by M. Moreau de Jonnes at 1,198,329 men.

The Moniteur of the 5th of October, contains an ordinance calling out 20,000 young soldiers of the class of 1829, 60,000 of the class of 1828, and 28,000 of the class of 1824, all of whom are to take their departure for the place of rendezvous on the 25th of December.—No explanation is given of this measure in the usual form of a report from the ministers to the king, but the journals, while they censure the ministry for this omission, agree that the only object of the measure is to place the military and naval forces of the country on a respectable peace footing.

The killed and wounded in the late conflicts at Paris are ascertained to amount to 7,000. The killed and deaths from wounds were estimated at 2,700. Most of the wounds were severe.—They were generally gun-shot wounds, and almost all were received in front.

The number of houses burnt and otherwise destroyed at Brussels during the late events is reckoned at 200.—

Ministers from Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxe Weimer, were presented to the French king on the 6th of Oct. On the same day the French minister of foreign affairs stated in the Chamber of Deputies, in Paris, that the

fully recognized by Europe, that the different cabinets are preserving peace, and that, notwithstanding the disturbances in Belgium, the peace of the continent might be maintained by the principle of non-interference. The Tercera Regency has acknowledged the French king. Rome and Naples have done the same, and transmitted to their respective ambassadors new letters of

credence. The French Journals seem to be confident that no interference will take place in any event. “Eight days hence,” says the *Journal des Debats* of Oct. 4th, “every crowned head will have an ambassador at the Court of the Prince who has saved the royalty of France from utter destruction.” As to the course of Russia, the following article appears in the Augsburg Gazette, dated Wurzay, Sept. 20. “The recognition of King Louis Philip on the part of Russia has now taken place. The regulations lately issued with regard to French travellers in Poland and Russia have been recalled, and all Frenchmen may now pass the frontiers freely, as before the late events, if their papers are en regle.”

At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th of October, M. Etienne brought up the report of the Petition Committee, on the petition of M. Gallery for the suppression of the Jesuits, a petition presented before the dissolution of the Chambers. The report spoke of the Society as a dangerous institution, as the adviser and accomplice of the late oppressive government, observing that it should be watched with strict jealousy—that the state can and ought to discard from all share in the management of public affairs, persons whose professions were at variance with the public institutions—but that the

rights and duties of the state are bounded—and that, therefore, the expulsion of the Jesuits prayed for by the petitioners would be an act of oppression, and contrary to the principles of universal toleration which the state ought to proclaim and maintain. The recommendations of the committee were adopted.

TRIPOLI.

The Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles, has published the following extract of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated Sept. 20: “The Pacha of Tripoli, without any compulsive means on our part, signed on the 11th ult. a treaty, by which, expressly disavowing the calumnies of which the French Consul had been the object, he engaged to write a letter of apology to the King relative to the circumstances which led to the departure of that agent, and to pay 800,000 fr. as a reimbursement of the just claims of the French on the Regency of Tripoli.—The Pacha, by other articles of the treaty, formally renounces, for himself and his successors, the right of fitting out privateers against Christian Powers, which, when at war with the Regency, are likewise to abstain from exercising this right against the trading vessels of Tripoli. He abolishes in his State the slavery of Christians, the tribute paid by European Governments, and the monopoly of trade. He engages to give to foreign vessels, driven on the Tripolitan shore, the necessary aid, to pay the value of the effects which may be plundered, and pay a fine for murders committed on the crews belonging to such vessels. The Bey of Tunis, by a treaty signed August 8, has contracted similar engagements.”

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of intelligence at Paris, dated 7th Oct. to his correspondent in Baltimore.

“France and Paris are perfectly tranquil. Their domestic peace and happiness were seriously threatened, however, some weeks ago, by the growing power and insolence of the clubs. For a short time they sustained an almost equal authority with the government, and would soon, if not subdued, have driven the ministry from its seat, dissolved the present too wise and moderate legislature, and involved France in another revolutionary plunge. But fortunately, the Ministry saw the danger to their country, and determined to enter boldly and openly into the contest. It was certainly one in which one or the other of the parties must close their existence. They were honestly and stoutly seconded by Lafayette, and in three days the clubs were dispersed by the National Guards, without bloodshed or even violence. That result contributed powerfully to restore tranquility and public confidence, and Paris is now as orderly, and doubtless will soon be as prosperous as it ever was.”

A London paper of October 9th, one day later than former advices, was received at Boston by way of Halifax; it contains, however, no news of importance.

An affray had taken place in the streets of Madrid, between the King's troops and the volunteers of that city, the particulars of which are not given.

The latest intelligence from Brussels announces the existence of a general dread of a fresh visit from the king's troops, and of an apprehension that to take the city it would be bombarded, many persons are hiding their valuables, and making preparations to save their property by burying it in cellars. Meanwhile new works are constantly constructing to defend the town. The walls on the Boulevards are cut into trenches zig-zag, and formidable batteries and barriers are erecting.

Prayers continue to be demanded with armed men from all parts of the neighborhood; upwards of 15,000 were in the city, billeted on the inhabitants. Caricatures and songs appear in abundance, and every insult is offered the king. A bust of him was taken from the palace, and placed on the front of an empty house, where it was crowned by a Dutch cheese, and a tri-colored flag of Brabant stuck wa-

ving over his head. Another person exhibits, at a first floor window, a cannon ball which fell in the yard; it bears a label “William the First and Last, to his subjects, Sept. 25, 1830.”

The *Paris Constitutionnel* intimates, “that the levy of troops in France has been caused by a sense of the necessity of assuming a formidable attitude in consequence of the refusal of some of the powers of the Continent to follow up the re-recognition of Louis Philip with the usual formalities.” “It is a trite saying,” adds the *Constitutionnel*, “that in order to have peace, a nation must prepare for war. Never has the application of this proverb been more just than it is now. Our government is acknowledged by several great powers; but there are several also, who, after having manifested their adhesion, hesitate to perform all the usual diplomatic formalities. The events of the Low Countries are evidently the cause, though not avowed, of this hesitation. We would fain believe that our Ministers have not failed to speak a language consonant with French feelings on this point. When, after fifteen years of peace, a great and brave people feel the blood of freedom flow in their veins, the English and Prussian powers had better take care how they awaken the remembrance of Waterloo and the capitulation of Paris. We have

nothing to do with the

Governments, it would produce a dissolution of the Union. Therefore, it is, that the President cannot prevent the operation of the civil laws of Georgia. It is time, therefore, that every individual should think for himself. Consider

the happiness of himself and his offspring. Think freely; and exercise

your own judgment for your welfare.

For all who wish to take reservations,

an office will be opened—all to receive

a valuable tract of land for himself,

which cannot be disturbed by Georgia.

They will be allowed the selecting of

places to be reserved, &c. These offers

are proper to show that the United

States design the use of no force, and

she hopes she will not be charged with

harsh treatment. This may be the last

such an opportunity will be afford

ed you. Think coolly and calmly, and

deliberate for yourselves.”

The following is the answer which

was given to the special agent, on the

part of the Cherokee nation:

“To you are offered to you? The invitation to you is as broad as the Cherokee nation. You are all invited, without exception, rank or standing. Every warrior and widow can have a reservation, and every individual can have one according to his rank and standing in the community. Or, if some choose to go, and some to stay, be it so. Those who go are to be provided for

those who stay may have a guarantee as citizens of, and taken into the arms of the Government. Those causes that give trouble, will be wiped away; and a guarantee will be extended to you to place all who stay upon equal footing with their white brothers.

For those who go, an ample fund will

be provided, the proceeds of which, to

be applied for the promotion of education.

These liberal terms are now offered

to you. You ought not to wait until

further and greater difficulties fall upon

you. I am told by the President, to

say to you, that he cannot withhold the

jurisdiction of Georgia. If you re-

main, and she exercises this power, it

must be settled between you and the

surrounding States. How is it with

the different States? The U. States

possesses no power to legislate for the

State of Tennessee. She has sovereign

power to legislate for herself. No ad-

ministrative is strong enough to oppose it.

U. S. Nov. 11, 1830.

A man has been fined in Pittsburg, twenty dollars, for horse-whipping, so as to draw blood, Mrs. Ann Royal. The Statesman says: “The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge; but it was in-

sisted by his counsel, that the penalty

ought to be light, merely a nominal fine,

owing to the bad character of the pros-

ecutrix.”

At a late meeting of the Evan. Lutheran Synod of Md. held in Taneytown, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Synod hereby

form itself into a **TEA-EXTRACTION SOCIETY** upon the plan of **entire abstinence** from

ardent spirits, except when necessary

as a medicine; and that it warmly re-

commend the formation of similar as-

sociations throughout all our churches.

Liberal Donation.—We understand that Arthur Tappan, Esq. Merchant of New York, has presented **Twenty thousand dollars** to the Lane Seminary, a

Presbyterian institution in the suburbs of Cincinnati. This is one of the most

liberal donations we recollect to have

heard of in the United States.

Seduction.—At a late sitting of the Supreme Court, in Kent county, Md. the case of Elizabeth Johnson against John A. Collins, for the seduction of the Plaintiff's daughter, was tried, and a verdict found for Plaintiff. The case was one of aggravated character, and the Jury gave exemplary damages—**two thousand and eighty three dollars**—being the entire amount of the valuation of the defendant's estate, real and personal.

Balt. Gaz.

Arrival Extraordinary.—We copy the following paragraph from the *Wheeling (Va.) Compiler* of the 3d instant:

Land Ship Adventurer.—A wagon, by the above title, drawn by six horses arrived at this place on Saturday last, in 18 days from Baltimore, with a freight of 8135 lbs. The loading was delivered in good order to Messrs. Forsth & Bobin. The “Adventurer” was built upon a new plan of running gears invented at Baltimore, and is to form

part of a transportation line, to be run

from Baltimore to Wheeling in eight

or ten days.”

EASTON, (Penn.) Oct. 28.

Mysterious.—Some time last winter, a Pedlar from Philadelphia disappeared suddenly somewhere in the neighborhood of Manch Chunk, in this country, and was never heard of afterwards,

although strict inquiry was made after him in different places by his relatives. A few days since, a person who keeps a tavern in the neighborhood where the unfortunate Pedlar was last seen, having an altercation with his wife, in an angry moment she charged him with

the murder of the unfortunate trader,

in the presence of several persons.

We forbear stating any thing further, as the man and his wife are both in prison, and a legal investigation will soon be had.

Argus.

Fuel.—It has been estimated that the yearly expense of fuel for purposes in the city of New-York and for steam boats is **two millions four hundred thousand dollars**—the reduction in price since the opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canals may have reduced the amount to two millions.

Great Dividend.—The American Insurance Company of New-York, a few days since declared a dividend of 12 per cent. for the last 6 months. This Company has been in operation fifteen years and six months, and has never failed in making regular semi-annual dividends. The original stockholders

have received in that time, over and above the subscription price of the stock, 1,560,000 dollars, which is upwards of 20 per cent. per annum. The capital of the company is 500,000 dollars.

The Rev. John C. Young, of Lexington, Kentucky, (formerly of Franklin county, Pa.) has been elected President of Centre College, Ky. in the room of Dr. Blackburn, resigned.

flour, together worth \$25,400,000; and in 18-26,291 millions of pounds of cotton and \$57,000 lbs. flour, together worth \$29,150,000; the quantity and the value being both increased, in defiance of all the *awful predictions* to the contrary.

Taxes, of some kind, must be paid. A revenue duty must be collected; but whether a protecting duty superadded, is, or is not a tax, depends on *particular* considerations. For example—the duty on a square yard of coarse cotton goods is 8³ cts.—but we may buy a square yard of such goods, home-made, for 8 cents, or three-fourths of a cent less than the duty. It is *impossible* then, that the *duty* is a *tax*. The duty on shot is four cents per lb., but we can obtain any quantity of shot at 5 cents per lb.—if the *duty* is a *tax*, the shot is worth only one cent per lb., and so on. The duty on wheat is 15 per cent.—or “15 cents on every dollar of its cost,” as the “free trade” folks say—but is any farmer foolish enough to believe that a *tax* of the U. States is collected on the wheat that he grows and consumes? It is a popular cry, that “duties are taxes!” so was the halloo, “*Great is the Diana of the Ephesians!*” A falsehood, or an idol, placed in opposition to truth, and the *EXTERNAL PRINCIPLES* or *IDEAS*! There is a duty of 3 cents per lb. on cotton—is cotton advanced in that amount, because of that duty? Pshaw! We cannot dwell any longer on such subjects—and must proceed.

[To be concluded next week.]

But in the last year we exported 265 millions of pounds of cotton, valued at \$22,575,000. Have the demand and value been reduced by the *tariff*? It is difficult to resolve what is meant by the “*Oppressions of the south*,” and what it has to complain of, because of the progress of manufactures. A duty of nearly ten millions is levied in England on so much of our tobacco as costs about one million. The meekness with which the planters of Virginia submit to this has always excited our curiosity.

FOREIGN.

The intelligence brought by the last arrival gives little confirmation to the idea of a general war in Europe. The indications of disquiet in France are little more than free discussions of public measures, and are scarcely more likely to lead to violent results than the occasional effervesces of party spirit in our own country. The probability of an interference in the case of Belgium is very much diminished. As one step towards the settlement of the controversy between that country and the King of the Netherlands, the latter has consented that it shall form an independent province governed by his son as Lieutenant General, though it is doubted by some whether the concession has not come too late.

The most frightful accounts of the excesses committed by the Dutch soldiery in the late combat at Brussels, have been received both in Paris and London. Letters published in the London Morning Chronicle, from a Clergyman of the Church of England, detail a series of horrible barbarities. According to his account, several young ladies were violated, and then in a kind of savage mercy, butchered before their parents' eyes. A private letter received in Paris says—“The Dutch villains in the late contest behaved with the utmost barbarity, and committed every kind of crime. Citizens without arms, found by them in their houses, were crucified, burnt, had their hands, ears and noses cut off, and their tongues torn out; the young ladies of a school were violated by those monsters, and afterwards massacred; in short the diabolical deeds committed by these wretches are such that it is impossible to describe them, and I should not believe them if they were not confirmed by those who witnessed them.”

The exasperation of the people of Belgium at these excesses has given additional strength to their determination never again to unite with Holland. In the mean time they begin to calculate their means of resistance. The population of Belgium is estimated at four millions, and the number of men from 15 to 60 years of age, capable of bearing arms in case of an invasion, is computed by M. Moreau de Jonnes at 1,198,329 men.

The Moniteur of the 5th of October, contains an ordinance calling out 20,000 young soldiers of the class of 1829, 60,000 of the class of 1828, and 28,000 of the class of 1824, all of whom are to take their departure for the place of rendezvous on the 25th of December.—No explanation is given of this measure in the usual form of a report from the ministers to the king, but the journals, while they censure the ministry for this omission, agree that the only object of the measure is to place the military and naval forces of the country on a respectable peace footing.

The killed and wounded in the late conflicts at Paris are ascertained to amount to 7,000. The killed and dead from wounds were estimated at 2,700.

Most of the wounds were severe.

They were generally gun-shot, wounded, and almost all were received in front.

The number of houses burnt and destroyed at Brussels during the late events is reckoned at 200.

Ministers from Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxe Weimer, were presented to the French king on the 6th of Oct. On the same day the French minister of foreign affairs stated in the Chamber of Deputies, that Louis Philippe had been cheerfully recognized by Europe, that the different cabinets are preserving peace, and that, notwithstanding the disturbances in Belgium, the peace of the continent might be maintained by the principle of non-interference. The Terceira Regency has acknowledged the French king. Rome and Naples have done the same, and transmitted to their respective ambassadors new letters of

credence. The French Journals seem to be confident that no interference will take place in any event. “Eight days hence,” says the *Journal des Débats* of Oct. 4th, “every crowned head will have an ambassador at the Court of the Prince who has saved the royalty of France from utter destruction.” As to the course of Russia, the following article appears in the Augsburg Gazette, dated Warsaw, Sept. 20. “The recognition of King Louis Philippe on the part of Russia has now taken place. The regulations lately issued with regard to French travellers in Poland and Russia have been recalled, and all Frenchmen may now pass the frontiers freely, as before the late events, if their papers are *en règle*.”

At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th of October, M. Etienne brought up the report of the Petition Committee, on the petition of M. Gallery for the suppression of the Jesuits, a petition presented before the dissolution of the Chambers. The report spoke of the Society as a dangerous institution, as the adviser and accomplice of the late oppressive government, observing that it should be watched with strict jealousy—that the state can and ought to discard all share in the management of public affairs, persons whose professions were at variance with the public institutions; but that here the rights and duties of the state are bounded—and that, therefore, the expulsion of the Jesuits prayed for by the petitioners would be an act of oppression, and contrary to the principles of universal toleration which the state ought to proclaim and maintain. The recommendations of the committee were adopted.

TRIPOLI.

The Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles, has published the following extract of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated Sept. 20: “The Pacha of Tripoli, without any compulsory means on our part, signed on the 11th ult. a treaty, by which, expressly disavowing the calumnies of which the French Consul had been the object, he engaged to write a letter of apology to the King relative to the circumstances which led to the departure of that agent, and to pay 800,000 fr. as a reimbursement of the just claims of the French on the Regency of Tripoli.—The Pacha, by other articles of the treaty, formally renounces, for himself and his successors, the right of fitting out privateers against Christian Powers, which, when at war with the Regency, are likewise to abstain from exercising this right against the trading vessels of Tripoli. He abolishes in his State the slavery of Christians, the tribute paid by European Governments, and the monopoly of trade. He engages to give to foreign vessels, driven on the Tripolitan shore, the necessary aid, to pay the value of the effects which may be plundered, and pay a fine for murders committed on the crews belonging to such vessels. The Bey of Tunis, by a treaty signed August 8, has contracted similar engagements.”

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of intelligence at Paris, dated 7th Oct. to his correspondent in Baltimore.

“France and Paris are perfectly tranquil. Their domestic peace and happiness were seriously threatened, however, some weeks ago, by the growing power and insolence of the clubs. For a short time they sustained an almost equal authority with the government, and would soon, if not subdued, have driven the ministry from its seat, dissolved the present too wise and moderate legislature, and involved France in another revolutionary plunge. But fortunately, the Ministry saw the danger to their country, and determined to enter boldly and openly into the contest. It was certainly one in which one or the other of the parties must close their existence. They were honestly and stoutly seconded by Lafayette, and in three days the clubs were dispersed by the National Guards, without bloodshed or even violence. That result contributed powerfully to restore tranquility and public confidence, and Paris is now as orderly, and doubtless will soon be as prosperous as it ever was.”

A London paper of October 9th, one day later than former advices, was received at Boston by way of Halifax; it contains, however, no news of importance.

An affray had taken place in the streets of Madrid, between the King's troops and the volunteers of that city, the particulars of which are not given.

The latest intelligence from Brussels announces the existence of a general

dread of a fresh visit from the King's troops, and of an apprehension that to

take the city it would be bombarded,

many persons are hiding their valua-

bles, and making preparations to save

their property by burying it in cellars.

Meanwhile new works are constantly

constructing to defend the town. The

walks on the Boulevards are cut into

trenches zig-zag, and formidable bat-

teries and barriers are erecting.

Brussels continues to be inundated

with armed men from all parts of the

neighborhood; upwards of 15,000 were

in the city, billeted on the inhabitants.

Caricatures and songs appear in

abundance, and every insult is offered

the king. A bust of him was taken

from the palace, and placed on the

front of an empty house, where it

was crowned by a Dutch cheese, and a

tri-colored flag of Brabant stuck wa-

ring over his head. Another person exhibits, at a first floor window, a cannon ball which fell in the yard; it bears a label “William the First and Last, to his subjects, Sept. 25, 1830.”

The Paris *Constitutionnel* intimates, “that the levy of troops in France has been caused by a sense of the necessity of assuming a formidable attitude in consequence of the refusal of some of the powers of the Continent to follow up the re-recognition of Louis Philippe with the usual formalities.” “It is a trite saying,” adds the *Constitutionnel*, “that in order to have peace, a nation must prepare for war. Never has the application of this proverb been more just than it is now. Our government is acknowledged by several great powers; but there are several also, who, after having manifested their adhesion, hesitate to perform all the usual diplomatic formalities. The events of the Low Countries are evidently the cause, though not avowed, of this hesitation. We would fain believe that our Ministers have not failed to speak a language consonant with French feelings on this point. When, after fifteen years of peace, a great and brave people feel the blood of freedom flow in their veins, the English and Prussian powers had better take care how they awaken the remembrance of Waterloo and the capitulation of Paris. We have sacrificed, from a love of liberty, all hope of returning to what was for a long time called our natural frontiers—the limits of the Rhine; let not imprudent interference excite in a million of young men, ready to become soldiers, the ardour of independence. The military of France were always able to conciliate the peasantry of all countries; the armed citizens will not be less eloquent, when addressing people oppressed by an aristocracy or neighboring tyranny.”

The London Courier, upon this article remarks, that “so far as England is concerned, we can declare, in the most positive manner, that the insinuation of the *Constitutionnel* is founded in gross, and we believe, intentional falsehood; for, since the recognition of Louis Philippe took place, there has been a strong display of cordiality towards him, and a manifestation of a desire to see the new government of France placed on a secure footing, by our sovereign, and by the Duke of Wellington.” This is confirmed by the observation of the French minister of foreign affairs in the chamber of deputies, that the cabinets of Europe had hastened to acknowledge the new French government, and that “every where the letters of Philip the First have been received in the most cordial manner.” Nevertheless, the situation and movements of Belgium give rise to some apprehension, that if the principles of non-interference should not be adhered to, a general war may ensue.

Balt. Gaz.

THE INDIANS.

THE CHEROKEES.

It appears from the Cherokee Phoenix, of the 23d ult. that, since the successful result of his negotiations with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, the Secretary of War has made a new effort to induce the Cherokee to relinquish their territory in Georgia, and to migrate to the West of the Mississippi. Colonel John Lowry, of Tennessee, was appointed a special agent for that purpose, on the 1st of September, to go to the Cherokee nation, and, to use his own words, “by fair arguments explain the views of the Government towards them.” He requested, for this purpose, a meeting with the Chiefs and Councillors of the Cherokee nation, and on the 21st of Oct. he was permitted to address them. The Phoenix gives the following as the substance of the address of the special agent:

“He commenced by stating the character of the States in 1778, and that Congress of that year, had guaranteed to the State of Georgia her sovereignty. Its boundary lines were defined and marked. From that period she claimed sovereignty and jurisdiction over all the territory comprehended within its limits. This sovereignty and jurisdiction, she now refuses to part with.

Reservations in her have been offered, to which we say, we have no disposition to alter the extent of our reservation as defined by former treaties—the limits of the whole Cherokee nation.

It is the desire of the Council that the special Agent may receive this as an answer to his propositions submitted for our consideration.

If it is thought expedient on your part to reply more fully to the communication referred to, the Council can have no objection.

JOHN RIDGE, Pres't Com.

GOING SNAKE, Speaker Com.

The Editor of the Phoenix, in reference to this affair, holds the following language:

“We had frequent intimations before, that the legislature of the State of Georgia would make provisions for the surveying of the Cherokee lands, during its present session; but that a tacit permission would be given by the President of the United States, for such a flagrant outrage on the rights of a weak and innocent people, we had not the least inclination to believe. But if we can credit our ears, and if the agent has been instructed to say what he has said, the American public have not evidently or what the present administration intend to do, in regard to the Cherokee.

If it is thought expedient on your part to reply more fully to the communication referred to, the Council can have no objection.

JOHN RIDGE, Pres't Com.

GOING SNAKE, Speaker Com.

The Editor of the Phoenix, in reference to this affair, holds the following language:

“We had frequent intimations before, that the legislature of the State of Georgia would make provisions for the surveying of the Cherokee lands, during its present session; but that a tacit permission would be given by the President of the United States, for such a flagrant outrage on the rights of a weak and innocent people, we had not the least inclination to believe. But if we can credit our ears, and if the agent has been instructed to say what he has said, the American public have not evidently or what the present administration intend to do, in regard to the Cherokee.

If it is thought expedient on your part to reply more fully to the communication referred to, the Council can have no objection.

JOHN RIDGE, Pres't Com.

GOING SNAKE, Speaker Com.

The Editor of the Phoenix, in reference to this affair, holds the following language:

“We had frequent intimations before, that the legislature of the State of Georgia would make provisions for the surveying of the Cherokee lands, during its present session; but that a tacit permission would be given by the President of the United States, for such a flagrant outrage on the rights of a weak and innocent people, we had not the least inclination to believe. But if we can credit our ears, and if the agent has been instructed to say what he has said, the American public have not evidently or what the present administration intend to do, in regard to the Cherokee.

If it is thought expedient on your part to reply more fully to the communication referred to, the Council can have no objection.

JOHN RIDGE, Pres't Com.

GOING SNAKE, Speaker Com.

The Editor of the Phoenix, in reference to this affair, holds the following language:

“We had frequent intimations before, that the legislature of the State of Georgia would make provisions for the surveying of the Cherokee lands, during its present session; but that a tacit permission would be given by the President of the United States, for such a flagrant outrage on the rights of a weak and innocent people, we had not the least inclination to believe. But if we can credit our ears, and if the agent has been instructed to say what he has said, the American public have not evidently or what the present administration intend to do, in regard to the Cherokee.

If it is thought expedient on your part to reply more fully to the communication referred to, the Council can have no objection.

JOHN RIDGE, Pres't Com.

GOING SNAKE, Speaker Com.

The Editor of the Phoenix, in reference to this affair, holds the following language:

“We had frequent intimations before, that the legislature of the State of Georgia would make provisions for the surveying of the Cherokee lands, during its present session; but that a tacit permission would be given by the President of the United States, for such a flagrant outrage on the rights of a weak and innocent people, we had not the least inclination to believe. But if we can credit our ears, and if the agent has been instructed to say what he has said, the American public have not evidently or what the present administration intend to do, in regard to the Cherokee.

If it is thought expedient on your part to reply more fully to the communication referred to, the Council can have no objection.

JOHN RIDGE, Pres't Com.

GOING SNAKE, Speaker Com.

The Editor of the Phoenix, in reference to this affair, holds the following language:

“We had frequent intimations before, that the legislature of the State of Georgia would make provisions for the surveying of the Cherokee lands, during its present session; but that a tacit permission would be given by the President of the United States, for such a flagrant outrage on the rights of a weak and innocent people, we had not the least inclination to believe. But if we can credit our ears, and if the agent has been instructed to say what he has said, the American public have not evidently or what the present administration intend to do, in regard to the Cherokee.

If it is thought expedient on your part to reply more fully to the communication referred to, the Council can have no objection.

JOHN RIDGE, Pres't Com.

GOING SNAKE, Speaker Com.

The Editor of the Phoenix, in reference to this affair, holds the following language:

“We had frequent intimations before, that the legislature of the State of Georgia would make provisions for the surveying of the Cherokee lands, during its present session; but that a tacit permission would be given by the President of the United States, for such a flagrant outrage on the rights of a weak and innocent people, we had not the least inclination to believe. But if we can credit our ears, and if the agent has been instructed to say what he has said, the American public have not evidently or what the present administration intend to do, in regard to the Cherokee.

DOMESTIC.

CARLISLE, Nov. 11.

Dickinson College. The winter session of this institution commenced the last week, and we are gratified to learn that all the students of the last session have returned; that a considerable number of new ones have already been examined and admitted; and that many more are expected.

Result of the Elections.—The Ohio elections have resulted as follows: Duncan M'Arthur (Clay) Governor—Members of Congress, eight Anti-Jackson, and six Jackson. State Senate equally divided. House of Representatives, thirty-eight for Clay, twenty-nine for Jackson, and five Anti-Caucusites. Giving all the Anti-Caucusites to the Jackson party, the friends of Mr. Clay will still have a majority on joint ballot, in the Legislature, of four. Last year the Jackson party is believed to have had a majority of twelve. Making a gain by the friends of Mr. Clay of sixteen. In the last Congressional election, the Jackson Representatives from that State were nine, and Clay five; now the Representation is nearly reversed—making a gain of six members in Congress in favor of Mr. Clay and the American System.

At an Orphans' Court.

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before Daniel Sheffer and William McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ADAM PLUM,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Rebecca, intermarried with David Knouse; Philip Plum; Adam Plum; Susan, intermarried with David Hoffman; John, Christian and Michael Plum—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-second day of November next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of

this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 5.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty—before Daniel Sheffer and William McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN ERISMAN,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Christian Erisman; Matilda, intermarried with John Moose; Maria, intermarried with Humerick Hostetter; Susanna, intermarried with Andrew Moose; John Erisman; Jacob Erisman; Abraham Erisman; Daniel Erisman; and Henry Erisman—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-second day of November next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

NOW FOR PRIZES!

THE TWENTY-FIRST CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 20th of Nov.

Sixty-six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn

Balloons.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000 10 do 300

1 do 10,000 20 do 200

1 do 5,000 20 do 150

1 do 4,000 40 do 100

1 do 3,000 168 do 50

1 do 2,000 112 do 20

8 do 1,000 2240 do 10

.6 do 500 1340 do 5

10 do 400

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

Chances for all the above Prizes,

to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE;

Where have been sold, within a few months,

1 Prize of 2,500 DOLLS.

1 " 1,000 "

1 " 800 "

1 " 300 "

And a great many of

100, 50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

10

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 20.

33 66 13 2 50 60 54 35 61 45

A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE

Christian Almanac,

FOR 1831,

Just received and for sale at the Apoth-

ecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

10

List of Causes,

Put down for Trial at Nov. Term, 1830

Henry Muntrorff vs. Elizabeth Muntrorff and John Muntrorff.

Administrator of George Hartzell, deceased, vs. Henry Hartzell.

Cornelius Lott vs. G. Bercaw, Executor of Peter Bercaw, who was Exec-

utor of G. Bercaw.

Samuel Osburn vs. same defendants.

Samuel Hildebrand, Samuel Comly and

Jesse Comly vs. Thos. Thornburg's Adm'r.

John Hildebrand's Adm'r vs. Jas. Bell, co-obligor with A. Campbell.

The same vs. Alexander Campbell, co-

obligor with James Bell.

Andrew Little, use of Wm. Young, vs.

Casper Shanebrook's Adm'r.

O'Brien and Kendal vs. Wm. E. Camp.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.

Oct. 26.

10

The Line of

STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambers-

burg, has been doubled, and now runs

DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettys-

burg and Hager's Town has again been

resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20.

10

Grand Jury—Nov. Term.

Hamilton—William Patterson, Joseph J.

Kuhn—

Germany—Samuel Winterode, Jr.

Mountjoy—John Miller.

Menallen—George Minnick, John Meals,

James Stafford, John Hall, Henry Walter,

Conowago—Jacob Bellone.

Mountjoy—Abiel M'Allister.

Huntington—John Welsh.

Franklin—Valentine Fiont, Jas. Russel.

Cumberland—Christian Stoner, Abraham Linah.

Reading—Noah Myers.

Berwick—Henry Gitt, Daniel Diehl.

Tyrone—Peter Miller.

Liberty—Henry M'Divit.

General Jury.

Mountjoy—Frederick Stockslagle, Isaac Paxton.

Reading—John Brough, Peter Marshall,

John Bosserman.

Hamilton—Valentine Fickes, Robert M.

Hutchisson.

Menallen—Borius Fahnestock, Nicholas Bushy.

Hamiltonban—John Shantz, Jacob Wadly,

Joseph Reid, John Robinson, Ab'm Wilson.

Liberty—Jacob Waybright, James Cunningham.

Berwick—John Duncan, John Flickinger,

George Himes.

Strabon—Robert King, John Dickson.

Lamore—Wm. Beales, Nicholas Wierman.

George Shaffer, Gabriel Jacobs.

Franklin—Jacob Brough, Hugh Scott,

George Myers.

General Jury.

Mountjoy—Frederick Stockslagle, Isaac Paxton.

Reading—John Brough, Peter Marshall,

John Bosserman.

Hamilton—Valentine Fickes, Robert M.

Hutchisson.

Menallen—Borius Fahnestock, Nicholas Bushy.

Hamiltonban—John Shantz, Jacob Wadly,

Joseph Reid, John Robinson, Ab'm Wilson.

Liberty—Jacob Waybright, James Cunningham.

Berwick—John Duncan, John Flickinger,

George Himes.

Strabon—Robert King, John Dickson.

Lamore—Wm. Beales, Nicholas Wierman.

George Shaffer, Gabriel Jacobs.

Franklin—Jacob Brough, Hugh Scott,

George Myers.

General Jury.

Mountjoy—Frederick Stockslagle, Isaac Paxton.

Reading—John Brough, Peter Marshall,

John Bosserman.

Hamilton—Valentine Fickes, Robert M.

Hutchisson.

Menallen—Borius Fahnestock, Nicholas Bushy.

Hamiltonban—John Shantz, Jacob Wadly,

Joseph Reid, John Robinson, Ab'm Wilson.

Liberty—Jacob Waybright, James Cunningham.

Berwick—John Duncan, John Flickinger,

George Himes.

Strabon—Robert King, John Dickson.

Lamore—Wm. Beales, Nicholas Wierman.

George Shaffer, Gabriel Jacobs.

Franklin—Jacob Brough, Hugh Scott,

George Myers.

General Jury.

Mountjoy—Frederick Stockslagle, Isaac Paxton.

Reading—John Brough, Peter Marshall,

John Bosserman.

Hamilton—Valentine Fickes, Robert M.

Hutchisson.

Menallen—Borius Fahnestock, Nicholas Bushy.

Hamiltonban—John Shantz, Jacob Wadly,

Joseph Reid, John Robinson, Ab'm Wilson.

Liberty—Jacob Waybright, James Cunningham.

Berwick—John Duncan, John Flickinger,

George Himes.

Strabon—Robert King, John Dickson.

Lamore—Wm. Beales, Nicholas Wierman.

George Shaffer, Gabriel Jacobs.

Franklin—Jacob Brough, Hugh Scott,

George Myers.

General Jury.

Mountjoy—Frederick Stockslagle, Isaac Paxton.

</div